OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

THE DALLY HER \$1.0, 2 cents per coppy—\$7 per ennum-THE WEEKLY HIKALD, every Suturday, at 54 cents per copy, or \$3-per ennum; the European edition \$4 per an-mum, to any part of vireat Britain, and \$5 to any part of the Continent, both toinclude the postage. ALL \$6\$TEEKS by mail, for enheriptions, or with adver-is amounts, to be poet-paid, or the postage will be deducted from the money remailed. he seemy remitted.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, well be liberally paid for. Our rorkins Correspondence and Particularly Rescuered to Shal all. Letters

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We do ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every morning. YOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, and

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE. BOWERY-THE TENCLAR-RAW-TO THE WIND-PIRATE OF THE BLUE. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-FAINT BEART

DORTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street Hypothite-MATIONAL TREATRE, Chatham Square-Day Goods

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway-Ampassadress

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mochanics' Hall, 472 Broadway PELLOWS OPERA HOUSE, 411 Broadway-Eraserian

AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES AFTER-NEW FORK AMPHITHEATER, 57 BOWOTY-EQUESTRIAN

WASSINGTON HALL-PANORANA OF THE PRICEIR'S SATTLEN'S COSMORANA, corner of Thirteenth street

OLYMPIC-PANORAMA OF INGLAND.

New York, saturday, February 1,3851. One Week Later from Europe

The steam ship Canada is in her fourteenth day. We had not heard of her arrival at Halifax at two e'elock this morning.

Summary of the Latest Intelligence

The New York branch migt bill was discussed at considerable length yesterday, and as argument has been exhausted on the subject, we may expect the passage of the bill to-day. Mr. Chandler, of Philadelphia, opposed it on Thursday, and another representative of the same State opposed x yesterday. We should be sorry to suppose that the sentiments which those gentlemen uttered were entertained by their constituents. Were such the case, we would entertain a much smaller opinion of them than we do. Ever since the ones tion of establishing a branch mint in New York was brought to the notice of Congress, it has been meanly and sneakingly opposed by representatives from Pennsylvania-for no other reason, that we can divine, than that New York has outstripped Philadelphia, and made it one of its suburbs, like Williamsburgh, or the new village of Green Point, on the East river. Well, be it so. New York may have it in her power at some future time so reciprocate. We are happy in being able to state that the bill will pass, notwithstanding the opposition of Philadelphia.

In the Senate, Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, who is an exceedingly moral man, received a well merited castigation yesterday from Mr. Clay, in a discussion concerning the Spanish claims, on account of the capture of the Ametad, a few years since. Mr. Clay touched him in a sore place, and Mr. Hale felt it. His reply was pereetly characteristic.

The resolution offered by Mr. Rusk, concerning dead letters in the post offices in California and New Mexico, was passed yesterday. It provides that the dead letters remaining in post offices in California and Oregon, shall be opened in California, by the Postmaster at San Francisco, and a special agent, to I cappointed-all letters not containing valuables to be destroyed there-those consaining valuables to be sent to the department at Washington-the special agent to be appointed at a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars.

The amendment proposed to the California land title bill, to the effect that twenty years possession of land in that State shall be deemed a perfect claim against the United States, was rejected. We are pleased at this, because, as we learn, it would confirm doubtful titles of the church to a vast amount of property, if it were passed.

New Mexico, it seems, asks admission into the Union as a State. The subject was referred to the Committee on Territories.

We regret to learn that Mr. David Kaufman, a member of the House from Texas, died last evening. Our Washington correspondent informs us by selepraph, that he left his seat in the House at two o'clock in the afternoon, apparently in robust health, and that he slied in the evening. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death." Of course, no business will be transacted in either house today, in consequence of the sad event.

The vacancy to be filled in the Senate of the United States, by the retirement of the Hog. Mr. Dickinson, of this State, whose term will expire on the fourth of next March, is creating a good deal of speculation as to the result, and all parties are alive to the work. The whig caucus took place at Albany yesterday, and Hamilton Fish was unanimously agreed upon. There has been no difficulty in learning that extraordinary efforts will be made to overturn the designs of the Weed and Seward clique, whose hopes have been centred on that gentlemen, and to whose support all the abolitionists will lend their aid.

Such is the determination to have a Sengtor of the proper stamp for the next term, that it is not surprising men should be excited on such an ocension, and we have a very firm belief that there will be as pretty a quarrel on Tuesday next at Albany, as the political field has exhibited for a number of years. We think present indications show that New York will display the fact-so signally shown by Messachusetts, Rhode Island and other States - that the old party hedges and ditches are too weak to hold the consciences and determinations of men-and we, too, shall have our share of coalitions, ballottings and curious results, as well as our neighbor States in New England. Harailton Fish will be sustained by the perishing Seward faction, with all the power that can be brought to operate on the Legislature; but the Union men, or the silver greys, and the democrats, will be a terrible pha'anx, if they combine with Francis Granger, or Mr. Phoenix, as champion, to create the necessary confusion to defeat their own object and Hamilton Fish at the same time. In this position of affairs, it will be very amusing to see some oth r candidate for senstorial dignity stepping in for all the honors. Among the most prominent of those a e William Duer, John Duer, Moses H. Grinnell, Samuel B. Ruggies, Daniel S. Dickinson, and John Van Buren, each or whom, in our opinion, runs no better chance of election than the others. All, of course, will depend upon the en. thusiasm and genrus of the Legislature, which will be enlivened by the excitement necessarily springing out of a variety of political interests. The contest, at all events, will be a warm one, and so that Hamilton Fish is thoroughly defeated, no national man will care much who is to take his place, There is a great principle involved in the election. and that is, whether New York is to be charged with sending a dangerous politician into the Senate of the United States, or is to set an example of patriotism, nationality and fraternal kindness, by selecting a man whose feelings are national, and whose talents are not wrapped in the napkin of the Seward clique. This is the great point; and for such a purpose as defeating Weed and Seward's designs, there is a probability that there will be first a coalition between the silver greys and the demoerats-then a grand flare-up-and at last will turn

up some one of the prominent candidates we have named, to do duty for the next six years in the Senatorial ranks. By Monday we shall know something of the sequel, and on Tuesday the political game will commence in downright earnest. Meanwhile, we shall look on and see what is in the wind.

We give, under our telegraphic head, an accoun of the last moments, execution, and confession of Reuben Dunbar, for the murder of David and Stephen V. Lester, in the town of Westerlo, in this State, some time since. A more attrocious murder was never committed. Mr. John R. Thompson has been selected in

caucus by the democratic members of the Legislature of New Jersey, as their candidate for the United States Senate. He will, doubtless, be elected. Mr. Thompson is intimately connected with milroads in New Jersey.

The cold weather still prevails throughout the country. At Quebec, yesterday, the mercury was at thirteen degrees below zero in the lower town, and at nineteen in the upper.

CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGren .- The Union Safety Committee have made an appeal to the people in behalf of a more fraternal feeling than has existed for the past two or three years, between the various sections of the Union. They conclude their address as follows:-

They conclude their address as follows:—
The birthday of Washington approaches; let us unite in celebrating that day; let it be a day of universal rejoicing; let us all call to mind his many virtues; let us assemble in every city, every town, every village, and every hamlet, throughout this vast country, extending from 'he Atlantic to the Pacific, and hear the Farewell Address et the Father of his country read to assembled citizens. Let us meditate upon his words of wiedom; let us drink largely from this original fountain of patriotism, and we cannot doubt that the effect will be, not perhaps to make us argue more acutely, but to make us feel like Americans, and under this teeling to repudiate alike ail disorganizers—to make us feel that we are truly one people, and that as such united under one government, we hold a trust for ourselves, our posterity and mankind, of more value than was ever committed to any other nation.

This is a happy suggestion, and should be car-

This is a happy suggestion, and should be carried out everywhere, with an enthusiasm that may have a permanent influence on the dispositions of the whole people, who have too long been hurried forward into party toils, and made to contribute, by political organizations, to conduct which no lover of his country can justify or desire. We cannot too often read the Farewell Address of the Father of his country, or too often refresh our memories with the history of his life and of his services to his country.

At first made President of the Convention, he was afterwards, in 1789, called to act as President of the United States, and cheerfully devoted all his influence for the formation of the new government. Surrounded by the disheartening deliculties which occurred at that time, from differences of opinion among the people, a large number of whom were unfavorably disnosed towards the measures adonted, the national government must have perished but for the decision of character and wisdom of Washington. During his first term the world was convulsed with the French revolution, and his moderation and prudence were severely tried. Genet, the Minister of the French republic, with his adherents, assailed him in official papers, in libels, and in noisy public meetings. He stood firm, however, during the storm, and in the course of the struggle his personal character gave to the government that dignity and force which could not be derived from the legal powers of his office. Such a man can never be forgotten waile liberty has a foothold on the earth; and it is well for us, on the amiversary of his birth, to come together at our political altars, to quicken that lave of country which the dangerous tactics of party politics always tend to destroy.

The history of 10 man that this country has produced, can furnish an example for our admiration equal to that which the conduct and character of Washington Inspire. We owe the Union under which we flourish to his sagacity, foresight, discretion and well-tempered zeal. His correspondence furnishes us with keys to his character, with which we cannot be two well acquainted. He did more for us than all the other patriots of the revolution. John Adams had less of a national character, and Jefferson was in France whea the provisional government of this country was totterng and in danger, and without power or promise. The extension of liberty, and of our popular form of government, sprung from the Revolutionary Congress, which was established by delegates from conventions of the people. A national union, for national su soces, now arose from he chaos of theories, and the superstructure of the liberties and indeperdence of the United States was settled on a firm foundation. At his residence, in Mount Vernon, in March, 1785, the first idea was started confederation, by an organization differing from that between the State legislatures and their delegates in Congress. This eventually led to the convention of May, 1787, at Philadelphia, where our present constitution originated. The constiquent severeignty of the people was then first recognized, and power yielded to right. State sovereignty fell back. The Union now exhibited itself free from the agonies which threatened its existence, and every day served to add to its strength, dignity and efficiency.

Surely, then, after such services to his country, the name of Washington should be a spell to arouse every national feeling, and to unite the people in one solid p'a'anx of patriotism, to break down the traitorous compacts of parties, by which our existence has been too long threatened. Let the twenty-second of February, then, be everywhere made a day sacred to new hopes and new determinations in behalf of our common country.

CALIFORNIA LAND TITLES.-The bill reported from the Judiciary, Committee for the ascertainment and settlement of land titles and land claims in the State of California, has given rise to a very learned. discussion in the Senate, in which some of the ablest lawyers of the body are engaged in illuminating the reperters with differen views of the subect. We have referred to this measure heretofore as one of very great importance to all concerned in the landed property of California. The debate exhib ts it to be, also, one of the most knotty and dif. ficult questions of adjustment. There are various kinds of titles to the lands of California. There are the grants of the Spanish government to the missions, to the villages, to contractors, and to settlers; the grants of the Mexican government; and the grants and sales by the local military authorities in California during the late war with Mexico. A large proportion if not all, of the claims and titles under the old Spanish and Mexican grants, appear to have been indefinite and undetermined as to boundaries; and Mexican revolutions, and the war with Mexico, have thrown all sorts of titles into confusion. Superadded to this state of things, the gold discovenes have precipitated into California a hundred thousand and upwards of enterprising Americans. Many of these have squatted on what they held to be the public domain; and their right of pre-emption is to be considered, as well as the title of the United States and the claims of the old settlers. The treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo demands of Corgress the most liberal policy to the Spanish and Mexican born citizens of the country acquired by the treaty. We should suppose the Senate would have but little difficulty with the bill, with the treaty as their guide.

Honons Convennes. - The Regents of the University of the State of New York, at a session held on the 24th day of January, 1851, unanimously conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Dr. Valentine Mott, of this eity

The Forged Land Warrants

The Forget Land warrants
TO THE RENTOR OF THE HERALD.

Will you please be so explicit as to state in your
next paper, that the Mr. Shufeldt arrested for forging
land warrants is not Mr. Geo A. Shufeldt of Nassau
street, nor W. T. Shufeldt of 105 Marray street;
neither is he any connection of our family. Very
respectfully.

105 Murray et 106 Murray st.

JANUARY 21, 1851.

INTELLIGENCE FROM NICARASUA - THE PRO-GRESS OF THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL - We have received, by private advices, some very interesting intelligence from the State of Nicara-gua, concerning Mr. Chatfield, the British agent in Central America, and the progress of the great ship canal, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Mr. Chatfield, it appears, has at length run the length of his tether-his power to do mischief has been taken away from him - he has been recalled by the British government, and has had the privilege extended to him of retiring into private lite. This fact was not generally known in Nicaragua, and we have no doubt there will be great rejoicing whea it is promulgated throughout the length and breadth of Central America. For years past, he has kept those States in hot water, and produced as much difficulty and disturbance as he possibly could. He acted as if he were the very incarnation of mischief, and he was never at ease unless he was hatching some scheme to create difficulty between the Central American republics, or between them and the British government Few persons in either the United States or Central America will regret his recall.

Our intelligence in regard to the great ship canal is very interesting. It had been reported that the agents of the company were doing nothing; that they were engaged merely in constructing a communication for the transportation of passengers between the two oceans, and that the surveying of a route for a great ship canal was abandoned. Their engineers, too, were represented as incompetent for such an undertaking, and it was stated that no progress had been made in the survey. We now learn that all this is wrong. By the intelligence we have received, we have every reason to believe that four distinct surveys of four distinct routes have been made by the corps of engineers in the employ of the company, and that the last one, which has been determined on by the company, offers every facility for the construction of a grand ship canal, at an expense far less than what was anticipated when the company commenced operations According to the terms of agreement entered into with the chief engineer, Oscar W. Childs, so well known in this community for his connection in his professional capacity, with some of our great internal improvements, that gentleman, with a corps of able assistants, sailed from this city in July last, and immediately on his arrival in Nicaragua entered upon the duties entrusted to him The result is that the survey has been completed, an excellent route decided upon, and in a short time the work of digging will be commenced, if indeed it has not been begun already. was first supposed that the terminus of the ship canal would be at Realejo, but a shorter, a better, and a less expensive route has been decided upon. This intelligence will be hailed with pleasure by the American people, and it will be received with great satisfaction by the mercantile community of England, who have almost as much interest in the construction of this great work as we have our

scives.

This company are engaged in another project, which, like the other, is of great importance, especially to the United States. They are constructing a communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific, for the transportation of passengers, via the Juan river and lake Nicaragua, to the Par-

San Juan is obstructed by rapids and rocks, which, up to this time, have rendered it unnavigable. It has been ascertained, however, that the rocks can be removed at a comparatively trifling expense, and that the rapids can be overcome by a steamboat, capable of running at a speed of twelve miles an hour. A competent engineer has been recently despatched from here, to remove the rocks by blasting, and it is expected that in a short time he will have succeeded in removing them. The shallowness of the water affords great facilities for successfully blasting them. Steamers are ready, or nearly so, to be placed on that river and on the take, as well as between this city and San Juan, and between the terminus on the Pacific and San Frencisco. Within sixty days the company will be prepared to contract for the conveyance of passengers between New York and San Francisco. by this Lew route.

It is needless to refer to the importance of a ship canal commecting the Atlantic with the Pacific. The subject has been discussed time and again, and the more it was discussed the more apparent it became that it would effect a revolution in the commerce of the world. In fact, the mind is be wildered when it undertakes to grasp at one view the vast results which are certain to follow from it We have the best reason for knowing that no unnecessary delay will take place, and that the casal will be completed as soon as possible.

City Intelligence.

THE COLDEST DAY YET.—The thermometer yesterday morning, even in the sheltered situation of Wall st, was down to 10 degrees above zero. It was not only the coldest day of the present but of the last; year; it was the lowest degree of the thermometer we have had since the morning of the 25th of December, 1849. The two coldest days of 1850 were the first and last days of the year, when the thermometer stood at 17 degrees above zero. In order to show the contrast between such weather as yeaterday and the mild weather collast week, we subjoin the following extract from the record kept in Wall street by Mr. Delatour, giving the weather at four periods of the day, for the last week.

26th 36 26th 36 26th 37 27th 37 28th 35 20th 42 20th 114 7.4. M. 12 M. 3 P. M. 5 P. M.

It will be seen that the cold moderated towards mid-day, and the thermometer rose in the afternoon.

The water in water jugs in many bed rooms, from so-hard on Thursday night, that it was impossible to break the lose in the morning without breaking the jugs. Coemies silp was frozen over an inch take. Gowanne hay was frozen for the extent of a mile; and large masses of ice floated down the river.

Emmarion ros the Month or January - The fol-wing numbers indicate the passengers arrived during be month of January, at New York, from foreign

Increase over the previous month.....
In January, 1850, arrived.....
In January, 1851, arrived..... 16.338

by the latter and his companion, William Birch.
Leary blad profusely—the sidewalk was covered with
blood, as were his lace and clothes. A crowd collected
around the place and great excitement prevailed, so
much so that the immates of the hone secured the
door against the people. Leary meantime, went to
get his head drassed, when officers McCabe and Heary,
of the First ward solice, met him is Broadway, and
brought him and Birch down to the public house,
when they pointed out Albert Van Sauston as the man
who used the slung shot. When questioned about it,
at first he denied that it was he who struck the man.
He said it was another man, who went out. He after
wards admitted that he did strike him, but only with
his fist. He finally admitted that he struck him on
the head with a stick, but not with a stung shot. It
was the opinion of the officers and of every one of the
crowd, that a siung shot must have been used, from
the nature of the wound, and that it was concealed
somewhere on the premises. The accused says that
Leary called for drink, and paid for it, and that the
party then played cards for another drink, and that
Birch, who lost it, refused to pay for it, and that the
cowner of the public house and his brother proceeded
to prevent their going out, and thus the row began.
There was a stick found on the floor, but there were
no marks of blood upon it. All the parties were they
were locked up for the night.

The Twenty-pias Breest Casantry.—On Wednes
day, a number of workmen employed on the buildings

were locked up for the night.

The Twenty-First Birsher Calanity.—On Wednesday, a number of workmen employed on the buildings that recently fell so fatally in Twenty-first street, assembled around the office of Mr. Thomas Addis Emmet, in Wall street, demanding payment of their wages. Mr Emmet did not feel that they had any claim on him, and it was necessary to call in the aid of several polisemen to keep them off and preserve the peace.

cf several policemen to keep them off and preserve the peace

Balz of the Gallery Pews in Calvary Cherch —On Thursday evening, the pews in the recently creeted gallery in Calvary Church, on the Fourth avenue, at the corner of Twenty first street, were sold by auction, a member of the vestry acting as auctioneer. The object was rather to settle the precedence, and in order to prevent jesiously about the best seats than to realize any advance upon the price fixed. The gallery is but the extension of the organ loft, and does not go round the sides of the church. It contains but forty-six pews. The two front rows only were sold by auction, and the remainder were rented yearly at twenty-five per cent upon the cetimated value. Those sold only commanded premiums of from \$5 to \$16. The value fixed upon the three best of the front row was \$400 cach. The three immediately behind them \$330 cach mad two in the third row, at \$500 cach. The remainder of the first row, or the pews at the side, let of \$300, according to their situation, while those at either side of the organ were valued from \$200 down to \$50, according to their situation, while those at either side of the organ were solow as \$5 cach. Altogether, a large sum of money has been realized from the rale of pews in this church.

A Very Colo Barn.—At 10 clock yesterday morning,

of pews in this church.

A Very Colo Barn.—At lo'clock yesterday morning,
Lawrence Mancett and a man named Hardy fell into
the dock at the foot of pier No 4. North river. They
were rescued by officers McCabe and Dwyer. Yesterday
forencon, at half-past 11 o'clock, Oliver Morris an old
wood sawyer, fell into the dock at Coentieselip, when a
young man named Henry Pain, leaped in after him,
and rescued him at the risk of his own life, the place
where the man fell in being between the dock and a
ship, and the intervening space being so small that it
was dangerous to go down between them.

This officery Poirs.—Hause's new telegraph to Ruf.

TRIEGRAPH POLES.—Heuse's new telegraph to Bu falo having been completed during the last week, new set of wires were necessary, and new poles, also the old wires are taken down, and the new ones erect in their stead are far stronger, and much mor handsome. They are prettily orname ated at the top THE FREE ACADEMY.—There were 158 candidates for admission to the Free Academy, on Thursday last, of whom 166 were admitted. The largest number from any single school was 34 from ward school 20, in the Fifteenth ward.

Fifteenth ward.

Bratti av Biesse of the Heart — Coroner Geer, yesterday, held an inquest at No. 287 Eighteenth street, on the body of Michael Trainor, aged 37 years, born in Ireland, who came to his death by disease of the heart. The deceased had been complaining of a palpitation of the heart for some time past, and yesterday he fell down suddenly and expired. Verdict accordingly.

the heart fer some time past, and yesterday he fell down seddenly and expired. Verdict accordingly.

Dearn Causen by Burns.—The Coroner, yesterday, held an inquest at No. 93 Henry street, on the body of Letitia Duniap, aged 83 years. The deceased, on Thusday afternoon, accidently set her clothing on first thereby burning her persen in a terrible manner, from the effects of which she expired in a few hours after. The deceased, it seems, was very wealthy, her property set mated at near one hundred thousand dollars, he had never been married, and her property now falls to her sister, who is 86 years of age, and a widow. Metancholy Caulatry, —ch last Thursday afternoon, a most melancholy event transpired in connection with the ship lows, while leaving this port on her passage to St. martin's. When passing down the Lower Bay, and between the tail of the West Bayk and the buoy of the middle one of the quarter boats was ordered to be hoisted to the davits; upon which two men, the second mate and one seaman, entered the boat for the purpose of hooking on the taskies. When in the act of hoisting, the rimgboit was drawn from the stern post, letting that part of the boat go by the run, and precipitating both men into the water. The most active and vigorous efforts were immediately made for their rescue, but without avail. The weather being very bolaterous, and the water as free sing temperature, their powers were enhanced before the necessary assistance could be afforded. The officer's name was John Ghurchhouse. The name of the seaman has not yet been ascertained.

First.—On Thursday evening at six o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable in 128th street, between Third

of the seaman has not yet been ascertained.

Figs.—On Thursday evening at eta o'clock, a fire broke out in a stable in 125th street, between Third and Fourth avenues, owned by William Lail. It was extinguished by the police, with but triting damage.

CARRIAGE AND HOMESS ASTRAY —At 4 o'clock yester, day morning. Bergeant Wallace, or the Eighteenth ward, found a span of grey horses with a carriage, at the corner of Twenty-third street and Second arenue. He took them to the pound. The number of the carriage is 217.

Theorems Asussin The Street.—Catherine MoDo-

riage is 207.

Throwing Ashesin the Street.—Catherine MoDonald, was fined \$1 yesterday morning for throwing askes in the street. She was brought to court by the Fourth ward police. Anna Drunger and Mary Ryan, were also arrested by the Seventeenth ward police, and fined \$1 each for the same offence. Dead Invant Found —On Thursday morning, at o'clock, a male infant was found dead by a Germ named Himeroad, in an alley off 227 Stanton street.

NEARLY FROZEN TO DEATH.—A man was found on Thursday night, in the street, by officers Woodruff and Hoyt, of the Nineteenth ward, nearly trozen to death, having been under the influence of intoxication. A stray child, named Louise Boman, was brought to the

Fourth ward station hause, almost roten.

Chinsky of the Union Place Horel on First.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, officer Reynolds, of the Eighteenth ward, discovered the chinney of the Union Place Hotel to be on fire. He gave the alarm at the hotel, and the fire was immediately extinguished.

Police Intelligence.

The Arrived of Watson.—Officer Smith arrived in town on Thursday night, from Boston, having in custody Henry N. Watson, alias John Henry Woodbury, alias Governor Deer, whose arrest in Boston we noticed in yesterday's Herald, taken from the Boston Times, in which a long detailed account is given of the media operated practised by the accused on the young man William B. Baker, who, in appearance, is but a mere boy, and apparently not much versed in the tricks of rascality by which he evidently was surrounded. The Bostonians appear to have thought this "genius" a lion, but in this city Governor Deer is considered much below par. The authorities here will, no doubt, hold Watson to answer a charge of forgery, in the signing of a flotifious name to drafts made on the house of Howland & Aspinwall. The accused was taken yesterday morning before Justice Lethrop, who committed him to the Tombe for is further examination. Mr. Anthony Barclay, the British consul, has taken the matter in hand, on the part of Baker, and will aid in the procedure of the guilty party.

Charge of Forgery and Perjary.—Two men called Jno.

British convol, has taken the matter in hand, on the part of Baker, and will aid in the prosecution of the guilty party.

Charge of Forgery and Perjary.—Two men called Jno. Beansan and Frederick folimit, were arrested on Thursday on a warrant issued by Justice Mountiort, wherein they stand charged with forgery and perjury in an attempt to obtain the release, from Jail, of German physician by the name of John Washington. Item is that, some short times since, one John Wester caused the Pootor to be arrested on a suit for the reduction of his daughter. Maria Weber, a girl of 15 years of age, laying his damages at \$10,000. The Superior Court ordered bail in the sum of \$3,000. That amount the Doctor was unable to procure; and the result was that the sheriff locked him up in jail. An attempt was made to obtain the Doctor's release by Beenram producing a written paper stating that the father of the girl had settled the case; and Schmit swore that he saw the father sign it Both of which are alleged to be unifue, and done merely to obtain the release of the Doctor from jail. The magistrate committed both the accursed parties to prison to answer the charge.

Charge of Perjary.—An examination is progressing

Charge of Trafficking in Slaves. 8. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Jan. 31.—William Tyeon was arrested on a charge of fitting out the brig Ramon de Zaldo, for the purpose of engaging in the slave trade. The information of John Gilbert, a native of Calcutta states that he shipped as a seaman on board the Ramon de Zaldo, at Rio, fo whence the vessel proceeded to Paranagus, and he then became cook and steward, in which capacity he remained on board until they arrived at Cabenda, in Africa. On their way to Cabenda, they stopped at Ambriz and the river Corgo. There were on board the brig a Portuguese crew of twenty eight men, and an mate. The vessel lay at Ambriz twenty-four hours The cargo consisted of farina, beaus, jerked beef water, and rice, and would subsist seven hundred persons for five mouths. The captain and some of the American seamen left at Cabenda, but the mate, who is since dead remained on board. About one third of the provisions was put ashore at the River Coago and also several crates of orockery ware. There still how-ever remained on board about twice as much 'arina, also several crates of crockery ware. There still however remained on board about twice as much faring, &c. as would supply a full cargo of slaves during an ordinary voyage. We remained, said dilbert, at the River Congo one week; it was expected that a cargo of slaves would have been shipped there, but their pians were frustrated by finding is the harbor two french war etcamers and an Engish brig of war. They could find no slaves at Ambriz, or they would have shipped them there. On arriving at Cabends, not a vessel lay there; and a rightal was hoisted from our mast head, as we were sailing in, which was instantly replied to by an answering signal from a flag staff en shore. In a few moments a number of boats, filled with slaves, were seen coming from the shore towards us and just before they reached our gangway the anchor was dropped, and within twenty three minutes from that time a cargo of six hurdred and fifty slaves was transtered from the twenty boats which brought them off to the brig. The versel was immediately got under way, and left the harbor with the six hundred and fifty slaves and a grew of thirty-three or thirty four men including Capt. Carlo (a Portuguese), and Melio and Carvillo first and second mates. The cargo of slaves was conveyed to, and landed at, Havana. It was, I think on the 5th August, 1840, the brig left Rio for Paranagua and sice arrived at Cabends on the lith October. I am two other pursons were sent above at Cabends, where we remained minsteen days and then departed for Brazil in a vessel belonging to the establishment from which the slaves were ship pad on hoard the Ramon de Zaido. The brig was afterwards sold at Rio.

Rio
William F. Price deposed that the Ramon de Zaldo
lett New York in ballast; she took a cargo of flour from
Virginia to Babia; she continued on to idio in ballast,
where she discharged it took in a fresh cargo, and prooreded on to Paranagua.

Mr Tyson was held to ball in the sum of \$5 000.

Marine Affairs.

LAUNCHED, on Thursday morning, at East Bostoo, from the chip pard of Messrs A & G T. Sampson a fine chip of about 500 tops, called the Andes, owned in this city and Boston. U. S. Marshal's Office. THE LAND WARRANT FORGERIES.—Another party has been arrested charged with being implicated in these extensive forgeries—making new four persons in custody for the offence.

THE WEEKLY HERALD The WEELY HERALD will be published at half past

9 o'clock this morning. Its contents will embrace all the interesting news of the week. Single copies six-

A Card.— In the month of April last, I left this city for California, in the steamship thio, Arthus time of my feating, and for come days thereafor, there are present in various journals in this city, articles reflecting on my character as a man. These articles have, since my return, teen definitely traced; and I can assure those of my easies who were to very courageous as to assail me the very non-ant my back was turned, that I have returned, and still perses the same shiftles mental and py jeal, that have ever been conceded me, and among them, and and least, are energy and perseverance—energy to carry out what I conceive to be right, and priseverance to carry to the end whatever I maderiase, and the gestlemen above referred to may rost assured, that in due time I shall off-feetually give them their just deserts I is a well known fact, that any one who is possessed of attributes of character that clevate him socially, is sure of commer—assured that are virulent in proportion as the person they assail is above them in all that constitutes a man I can further assure all who may be in the least interested, that I derements of my integrity and shiftly. Many i be busiest of my enemies are my debtors—pecunarily and pointenily,—others are these whose policeal ambition has been ripped, as they think (and rightly too) by me; not from personal cannity, but from a sincers deserte to elevate only these who were worthy. In conclusion, I give due notice to all who have any just demands against us, that they will be immediately settled, on presentation. Furthermore, these menotice is extended to those genellamen who have been hanging to my purse strings, to call as the come of James Thayer Esu. No. 7. Nasau et and fork of the sentence of time. Shiped A Card .- In the month of April last, I left

The Sunday Mercury of to-morrow will

Read To-morrow's Courier-It will coa-Act and a secount of a visit to Sing Sing Prison, with a description of the convicts Niles, Sabley, Re; the comment of a new romanoe, satisfied "White Neills," a seem among the bulls and bears; sketches of the Third ward, with the chancer, Peter Ponk shops, and gasoling-houses; and ther matter of interest and importance. Twenty-four columns of original reading matter, for only three cents. Office of publication, 124 Nassau street.

Custom House Iniquities-The Atlas, to-morrow, will continue its developements of the rascalities of the New York Custom House, and contain much valuable information to be found in no other paper.

No Prophet is accepted in his own cour No Prophet is accepton to the Royal Medical Society of Lendun, with regard to Watt's Nervous Asticutes Society of Lendun, with regard to Watt's Nervous Asticutes. The discovery of this powerful tonic service has completely evolutionized the medical world Acute, chronic stammedic, convenient and nervous diseases, deemed incursible before, are now prescribed for, and tracted, with a cer minty of results hitherto unknown. The success and fame of the most emisent physicians of the age seemed by indefinitional field that the success and the second is most the most emisent physicisms of the age scenard by ind-faticable real and industry, will shrink into comparative insignificance to that of the American bookseller, whose cuty claim to popularity for the discovery is owing to an uner ignorance of medical jurisprudence." Yes, Practice are the foreign theory. Never mind all that You-knew new what will come with certainty all the above diseases. That will do. You can get its 10 if Nassau street, and most respectable drugglets. Siyer bettle; six bettles for \$5. The first bottle overy person is wid upon trial; if not found beneficial the mency will be returned.

Valentines! Valentines!!-Tuttle has just ejected asplendid assortment of Valentines at the Emp rium. No Breads as, Notice.—Every person purche lug a stoke for Tutile's Grand Fancy Dress. Give and Military Ball, will be entitled to in full value (\$2) in Valentines, or in fancy or until articles of every description, from the immune atom to the Emportum. Tickets should be called for 2000, as they are selling rapidly.

Valentines :- Valentines at Unprecedently Low Prices!:—One thousand group of three bracking kind of comic valenties to be sold at No. 50 Nasana street, pposite the Stn office at one delike and fitly centaging gloss to the first quality, and for the second quality like, two and half cents—all assorted, and restly put up. Also, an edless variety of equations are to those of these mice. Regars .- At the store of Morales & Lunar,

11516 Nasrau street will be found the best a sortment of regard now in this city. All their brands are guarden as disported by them. Their friends and the public are requested to give thom a call. George W French respectfully announces

to his friends, the citizens of New York, and the pushic generally, that he has removed his floor and those establish-ment from No. 15 Am street in No. 7 Jule attreet, when he will be happy at all times to attend to the understandings of the intelligent portion of the community, and on such terms as defy all competition. Goldsmith's Writing Rooms, 289 Broad-

way, are admirably adapted for private beauers. There is a fine commendates experiment for class lessons, and there are smaller ages specially devoted to private trition, affording the pupil a choice between the two modes. Or first the charge term, a full course of class lessons on the large trition. You Wast an Overcont-I will sell you a

\$16 Coat for \$13. In fact, every made-up garms 1 in the store will be sold for the initial cost. Should now want a handsome dress or fronce cost, for balls, I will made one of \$16; the very best, \$27. G. B. CLARK \$15 Without arrest. Fresh Arrivals .- E. H. Newman, 331% Fresh Artivals.—E. M. Newman, 3315, Brondway, has received a lot embroidered hamberchiefs, as \$1; embreidered night cape, 2s. 5d, to 3s; breakfast sleeven, 1s. 5d. Sume beautiful collary, chemicentes, is fands robes, 1s. 5d. Sume beautiful collary, deminents, is fands robes, 1s. 5d. Sume beautiful collary, deminents, is fands robes, as visit, sentended on the second collary to the second colla

Agricultural Implements .- A large assortment of Agricultural Implements will be found at the of Menez MAVHER & CO., 197 Water street. Person gaged in agriculture will find it to their street advantage appet their street before purchasing. This firm has been gaged in this business, and are well acquainter with the company of the street of the street

Hair Dye.—Batchelor's Instantaneous Liquid Rair Dye, so calchrated in London, Paris, Staten, Philadelphie, Baltimore, Washington, Re, cas only be presured genuine at the manufactory, 4 will street, New York The public must beware of counterfuls. See my various diplomes. It is for sale wholesale and retail, or applied. Copy the address.

Wigs and Toupees.—Persons withing a very superior Wig or Toupee should call at Batchelor's colorated Wig factory, No. 4 Wall 5t. They will find be perfectly understands all their requirements no matter how deficult, he never fails to 5t the hood, in fact he knows his business, and makes a business of it. Copy his address, and give him a call. Fancy Cutlery, from the Hanufactories of Jos Rodgers, Geo Wostonhoim, Sc. The assertment was braces the finest enablity of Racers, Penhaives, and many articles for toilet ass.

SAUN DERS, 1cf Brondway.

Corner of Liberty st., and 387 Brondway.

Comb Factory, 387 Broadway-Shell and Ruffalo Born Dress Combs —This selection, acknowledged the inest in the city, has of late had unny additions, and ladies will had, on examination, ombo of an entire new sile, not to be obtained in any other establishment. Combs made and repaired. A. & J. SAUNDERS, 387 Broadway.

Unredeemed Piedges—400 Biack Frock cais \$2 to \$12, 300 dress cais, \$2 to \$10. 509 pair pants, black dorskin and figured cassimere, \$1 to \$4: 1000 vests, 50 ets. to \$2; with a variety of business canan, cloaks and evercoats. Corner Nassau and Bookman street—\$5 suit store.

Timolat's Sniphur Bath, 547 Pearl street, near Broadway, New York, established in 1920, by Lonis J. Timolat, from Paris, for the ours of themmatium, mercurial affections, colde, ke.—This is the first established and only genuine bulphur Bath in this city. We refer to Dr. Valentine Mett. Dr. Rogers, Dr. Vasho, Dr. Bergar, Dr. Wallace, and the pilacipal physiciaga in this city.

BOREY BARKET.

FRIDAY, Jan. 31 -6 P. M. The affairs in Wall street are yet very unsettled, and the anxiety to sell seems greater than it was but

recently to buy.

At the first board to day, there was considerable excitement, owing to the suspension of one of the largest bull operators in the etreet who gave notice to the board that he would not resume his seat until he re-The effect of this, added to other causes upon the market, caused a decline in Fa mers' Loan of 4%; Morris Canal, 2%; Erie, %; Long Island, 2; Reading, 6%;

Norwich, 2; Portsmouth 14; Eris 7's of '59, 14; Edge worth, 1; Canton, 6%.
At the second board, the market improved in Fare mers' 2%; Reading, 4%; Erie, 16; Morris, 1; Norwich, 1%; Portsmouth, 16; Long Island, 1. This reaction we fear will not be sustained as the deliveries in stocks have but just commenced. It is to be hoped the opperators of our sister cities will respond to the

call for margins.

Annexed is the Assistant Treasurer's statement of

withdrawn from warehouse, during the week ending February 1, 1851 :-

goods entered at the port of New York for coasump-tion and warehousing, together with the amount

February 1, 1851:—

Movements in Forgian Day Goods.

Entered For Consensition.

Manufactures of Wool.—Weoliens pigs. 208 \$118,183; cloths, 163, 75,842; cassimers. 1 807; worsteds. 88, 29, 649; cotton and worsted. 277 63,995; cotton and weel, 16. 6,333; stuff.cods. 82, 21 4488; delaines. 31, 11,775; merinos. 2, 1965; baregen. 21, 14,390; genabimertes. 3, 1,677; damask. 1, 578; moresos. 1, 189; drap dete. 3, 140; sipacas. 1, 516; vestings. 1, 247; plush. 1, 787; cashmere chawls. 2, 1,558; shawls. 19, 7,985; embroidelies. 1, 933; flannels. 1, 240; coras. 12, 3,864; blangets. 5, 566; bosley. 10, 1340; merino bosley. 7, 3, 231; merino shirts, 6, 4,360; carpettin. 8, 2404; tapestry and veivet carpeting. 1, 730; other manufactures. 36, 19, 391—total. 996 package. 5303 592;

Manufactures of Catom.—totten. pigs. 858, 518, 3049; colored cottons, 162, 58,966; p. mts. 75, 15,467; ging-hams. 120, 26,992; muslines. 66, 13,876; sampridery, 37, 12422; laces. 33, 17,335; cravats. 6, 1,544; veivets. 6, 1,618; handkeroblefs, 8, 140; chawls, 1, 340; nankins, 3, 966; hosley. 682, 109,662; glove. 51, 10,680; spool, 33, 5,600; braide. 4, 554; chiste. 1, 374; quilitinge. 1, 244; hread. 12, 1,956; other manufactures, 127, 39,092—total. 2304 package. 5484 504; pags. \$372,315; rib-Manufactures of Sink.—61iks. 20. pigs. \$372,315; rib-Manufactures of Sink.—61iks. 20. pigs. \$372,315; rib-Manufactures of Sink.—61iks. 20. pigs. 537,2315; rib-Manufactures of Sink.—61iks. 20. pigs. 20. pigs. 20. pigs. 20. pigs. 20. pigs. 20.

3, 5.800; hossey 082, 195.62; ch. 33, 5.800; braide 4, 554; ch. 1st. 1 fringer, 17, 1,728; trimming-hread, 12; 1956; other manutotal, 2304 packages, 5484 556; Manufacturer of 86tk.—61ks. 50ns. 224, 200,227; laces, 18, 13.180; satins. 11, 8 207; veile velvets, 3, 1.650; damask lplush, 9, 5 949; chawle, 13, 9 941; bearfs, 2, 6.502; bareges, 8, 1. handberchiefs, 9, 5.812; pogginer, 81, 15 600; silk and cette worsted 192, 55.955; bottog c, 8, 5.388; hossery, 17, 9 506; divertion 40, 7, 1.694; mitter, 7, 15 buttons, 3, 1,890; tollet tassessed 2265; trimmings, 2, 1,766; sing fringes, 4, 2,261; spun, 2, 1,342; 1,296; shitts, 1, 1,196; braids, 1,296; shitts, 1,296; pkgs., \$372.315; rlb-

\$999.188.

Manufactures of Flox.—Linese. P1 packages, 187,536; linese and cottons. S1, 17,44; handarcolleft, 53, 23,712; laces. 9, 5,03; thread, 10,2 00. can ass. 2, 304; gloves. 1, 389, boblins. 2,55; other manufactures of, 7, 4,868; total packages, 542, 8142,371.

238, \$49.085; 25.564; embroidery, 1671; scarfs, 2,464; 75; handkershiefs, 2, 163, 23, 20,670; kid 41; gloves, 4, 1748; 160—total pkgs.,418, total packages, 542, 544, 371 Miscelaneous - Straw good artidetal flowers and feather 21, 12 347; collars, cufs &c. lace dages, 3, 5,421; cravaus, 1653; shawls, 2, 1475; leather goves, 11, 16, 779; suspenders vestings, 4, 1,735; hosi-ry, 4, 1 druggets, 6, 1475; oil cloth, 5129 197. WITHDRAWN FROM Manufactures of Wast We 002; cloth, 7, 1892; worsted i packages \$16,-1777; worsteds and cotton and wood, 10, 3 1.527; de laines, 2,

cotton, 7, 1892; worsteds 1, 477; worsteds and cotton 30, 8,032; lustres 6, 1407; outen and wool, 10, 2916; bereges, 1, 323; drap 4/26 3 1.827; delvines, 2, 500; fianneis, 4, 866—total 105 packages, \$38,205.

Manufactures of Cotton—bettons 213 packages, \$41, 739, colored co. 14 2725; prints 19 2588; gingnams, 21 4,031; muslims, 8, 806; embreddered do. 8 2,931; veivets, 1, 227; handkerchiels, 10 1170; manbins, 8, 1213; covers, 1,284; brings, 2, 207; vestings, 1, 237; oords and balls, 9, 1.382; yard, 6,767; other manufactures of, 24, 7,184. - tetal, 348 packages, \$67,553.

Manufactures of Side Beliks, 12 packages, \$11,977; ribbons, 1, 1,109; velvets, 1, 150; pongees, 71, 9,442; handkerchiefs, 1, 241; sik and warted, 1, 546; sik and cotton, 4, 1361; silk and mon, 7, 2856; sewings, 6, 3866; buttons, 9,859; raw, 185; other manufactures of, 1, 3,190—total, 115 packages, 285,329.

Manufactures of fiar—linens 299 packages, 533,235; linen and cotton, 7, 4238; rasa, 136, 3476; lustres, 34, 8243; threads, 2,466; yarn, 3,435; other manufactures of, 3, 718—total, 461 packages, 354,271.

Miscellaneous—Straw goods, 39 packages, 56,382; handkerchiefs, 3,442; shawa, 21, 1,823; printed alberines, 2,762; burlaps 6, 810; tape-try and velved carpeting, 15, 4,397—botal, 78 packages, 15, 2018.

Manufactures of Gotton—Cottons 82 packages, 817,106; colored do., 20, 2,665; ginghams, 4, 1,269; embroidered cottons, 5, 2,768; hostery, 16, 2,176; fringes, 2, 390—total, 31 packages, 236,308.

Manufactures of Side Side and varied 3, 129; embroidered cottons, 5, 2,768; hostery, 16, 2,176; fringes, 2, 390—total, 131 packages, 826,308.

Manufactures of Side Side and varied 3, 129; embroidered cottons, 5, 2,768; hostery, 16, 2,176; fringes, 2, 390—total, 31 packages, 836,308; side and worsted, 32, 124,247; swrings, 5, 3,185; raw, 25, 3,869—total, 74 packages, 526,466.

Miscellaneous—Straw goods, 119 packages, 573,718; shawles, 4, 1,301; buttons, 4, 805, edi clotth, 29, 2,553—total, 156 packages, \$17,676.

PRIVATE POR O Puckages. Falue. 190 \$398,592 2.304 \$34,354 1.405 900,960 542 142,372 Manufactures of Wool....
Do. Cotton....
Do. Sitk.....
Do. Fiax Total. 5.665 \$2,150,302 Manufactures of Wool.... ENTERED AT WARRHOUSE. Packages.

\$209,740 Value; \$38.942 Manufactures of Wool | Manufactures of Wool | 69 | | Be. | Coxton | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . Total 430 \$169,692 Stock Exchange. 50 she Harlem RR 100

ary 65 50 de SECORT BOARD \$ 198 60% 100 de Re eding RR 60% 100 de on Reading RR ADPERTMEMENTS RESHWED STERY DAY. PUBLIC LECTURES.

100 Erie RR 10 do 18 do 20 do

MR. HENRY JAMES WILL GIVE & COURSE OF SIX topics:
Lecture I - Property as a Symbol.
II - Bamoernes and to Lanca.
III. - The Principle of Universality in Art.
IV. - The Past Church, as Considering in the Letter.
V. - The Pature Church, or Obvisionity in the

The Fature Church, or Obvistianity in the Spirit.

YL-Tan idea of God, and the Idea of the Lord; or the Stending accord of Maure and Revalation.

The Lectures will take place and Toucha and Friday scendings of each west until completed, commencing Touchastion for the course, in the complete of the Color. Thinets for the course, it is he had at the heak stars of Mesers. Francis, and Crowen. Single tiskets, 25 cents, to be had at the door.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 31, 1884. THE FIRM OF JOHN M. Enyard & Son is this day attacked, by murant con-JOHN M. ENYARD, 1884G S. ENYARD. WANTED-A PARTNER IN A NAFE AND PROPITA-

White manufacturing business, which is sourced by pa-tent. It can be carried a see almost unlimited extent, and will pay from 200 to 300 rey cant. From \$1,000 to \$3,000 re-quired. Apply at 140 Fulton atrect.

EXPRESS AGEICIES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS FOR NEW ORLEANS AND leans, Mobile - All goods ontrusted in our care for New Orleans, Mobile, or cities adjaces, will be forwarded the principleses and despatch, by overy steamer, to cit agents, Burns, Conver & Go. Gl. Lamp street. New Orleans.

ISTHBUST TRANNPORTATION -- WALTER FIELD, FOR the last two years a resident at Passans and can Francisco, baying returned the Passans for the purpose of transacting Dusiners there, will receive, as Charges and Passans, all goods that may be will receive, as Charges and Passans, all goods that may be given to him for shipment to San Francisco, and at the usual rates. For further varieticalize, including the control of the purpose of Livingston, Wells & Co., 5 Wall street. Now York, January 20, 1821.